Business Notices.

GREAT FIRE IN SYRACUSE.

GREAT FIRE IN SYRACUSE.

Another proof of the superiority of STRARNS & MARVIN'S WILDER PATEST SALAMANDER SAFE.

SYRACUSE, Jan. 8, 1856.

Mesors, STRARNS & MARVIN, New York.

GREYLEMEN: We here a large fire in this city on the morning too the 5th inst., consuming property to the amount of \$2.20,000. The Weiting Block took fire about 5 o'clock, and before 8 o'clock the entire block was in sahes, making an intense heat. In that fire was one of your Sayes, sold Professor Weitings, which was on the third floor, and fell to the bottom of the cellar, and after being exposed to the heat for fifty-two hours was taken out of the rebbins, still red het, and on being opened the cultural were tound preserved, not showing the least sign of fire, thereby surge gome \$40,000 in notes and cash securities. The Fire King Safe did not stand the test; there were three of them in the fire, two of which were used up. We shall send the full particulars when the Frofessor gets home. Yours respectfully.

Norton, Bradlery & Co.

Salamanders of any desirable size or pattern and of impacting and being send as the stantage of the Reference of the Research of the Research of the Reference of the Research of the Research of the Reference of the Research of the Reference of the

SALAMANDERS of any dealrable size or pattern and of in proved finish, escured by Ruennan's Powder and Business Proposed La Belle Lock, may be found, at reduced prices, at Depot, No. 146 Water-st., New York. Steams & Maryin. HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE AND BURG-

LAR-PROOF SAPE, with Hall's Patent Powder-Proof Lock, both received prize medals at the World's Pair, London, 1851, and Crystal Palace, New York, 1853, 54, Sitas C, Hearisc & Co., Ros. 135, 137 and 139 Water-st., New York. PLATFORM SCALES, and every description of

Weighing Apparatus, for sale at wholesale and retail by FAIREANES & Co., No. 189 Broadway, New York. CRISTADORO'S HAIR-DYE, WIGS AND TOUPEES

stand precininent above all competition. A suite of elegant private apartments for applying his famous Dyn, the greatest standard stricle of its kind throughout the world. His new style of Wice and Totyrkis are perfection itself. Wholesale and retail at Cristadoro's, No. 6 Astor House. A Work on the History, Prevention and Cure

A WORK on the History, Prevention and Cure of the Chronic Diseases of the Respiratory, Circulatory, Digest-lve, Secretory and Absorbent (including the glands and skin.)
Nervous and Motor Systems of the Human Economy.

The Philosofthy of Living, Or, The way to Enjoy Life and its Comforts, and to secure Longevity.

With numerous Engravings illustrating the various systems of the human organism. By

A. S. Heave, M. D.

The above introductory work on Chronic Diseases and Palmonary Consumption, their Prevention and Treatment, is now ready, and will be sent to any address free of charge.

Patients at a distance can consult Dr. Heaven by letter, stating their cases fully. Office hours, 9 to 4.

LARGE SALE OF REAL ESTATE, by order of the

Executors of STUART F. RANDOLPH, deceased.—Attention is called to this mammoth saile, to take place on the 7th of February, of Improved and Unimproved Property in this city. Houses and Lors in Greenwich, Murray, Hubsen, Hobert, Dominick, Vandam, Washington, West and Hammondets, Vacart Lors in 5th, Hudson River, 15th and 17th-sta, and 11th and 12th-svs. See Bleecker & Co.'s Auction Advertisement. Maps can be had at their office, No. 7 Broad-st. (25) SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES. - All persons who

wish for information in regard to Sewing Machines, can obtain it by applying at our office for copies of I. M. Singer & Co.'s Gaekte, a paper devoted entirely to the Sewing Machine interest. Copies supplied gratis.

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WM. E. ROBINSON, (Third door below Chambers at above, where all business in any of the Courts will meet with prompt attention.

New Pork Daily Tribune.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 26, 1856.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.
W. R. SKILLIN, Albion: What State? We have received our \$15.60, but in neither of year letters have you given as

DOINGS IN CONGRESS.

House, Jan. 25 .- After an ineffectual attempt to repeal the resolution cutting off debate, the House balloted three times for Speaker. On the last ballot, the 127th, Banks had 24, Orr 64, Fuller 25, scattering 12; necessary to a choice 98. Adjourned.

The case of Joseph E. Ebling, Commissioner of Streets and Lamps, charged with corruption in the administration of his official duties, was called by the District-Attorney for trial yesterday in the Court of Sessions. The defendant was present in Court. The case was opened for the prosecution by Mr. Hall, District-Attorney, who stated that the indictment charged Mr. Ebling, in his official capacity as Commissioner of Streets and Lamps, with having on the 9th of January, 1855, entered into an agreement with Smith, Seckel & Co., proprietors of the Street-Sweeping Machine, to use his influence to procure for them a contract for the streetsweeping of the City of New-York for a certain consideration, to wit: that if Smith, S. & Co. ald obtain any sum over \$140,000 for the job Ebling was to be paid by them the surplus, he having previously stated to them that he should endeavor to have \$170,000 appropriated for that purpose. Testimony was taken, and the defense will proceed to-day.

The telegraph announces the election to the Senate of the United States of Jefferson Davis, at present Secretary of War. Unluckily the vacancy be is chosen to fill does not occur till a year from next March. It is a great pity he could not go into the Senate immediately. In that body he would doubtless do all the mischief he could; but the Senate is so "valorous" already, that even a Jeff. Davis stirred in would not add much to the villainy of the compound. Of the Cabinet he is a large part, we might say the largest part; and he adds to it the ingredient of boldness which none of the other members have. It is he, doubtless, who has spirited up the President to threaten to back up the Missouri Border Ruffians by the regular army of the United States. Shooting Indians is delightful to some people; but shooting Free-State immigrants to Kansas would be still more so,

By the arrival of the Daniel Webster at New-Orleans we have San Francisco dates to the 5th of Japuary, and from San Juan to the 19th. The Star of the West, from San Juan, with 350 passengers and \$600,000, is now due at this port. The news from California is unimportant. Business was dell at San Francisco. Nothing new from Oregon. From Nicaragua we learn that Col. Walker was receiving reënforcements by every steamer, and now has a force of eight hundred and fifty men.

THE PRESIDENT'S KANSAS MESSAGE.

It is impossible to judge from the mere words of a statement or declaration what the intention of the party who makes it really is. No matter how plain and clear the words may seem to be, to indge correctly what is meant, the speaker or writer

Knowing very well Mr. Pierce and Mr. Cushing, the reputed authors of the President's Annual Message, we hazarded on Monday last a conjecture that the paragraph in that Message referring to the people of Kansas as possessing "the right to deter-"mine their own domestic institutions" and to be "protected" in the enjoyment of that right "without interference on the part of the citizens "of any of the States" meant not what it seems to mean, and what many simple-souled persons have supposed that it did mean, but simply that the President intended to aid and back the Border Ruffians in stopping immigration from the East, and putting down the new State Constitution. And now comes the President's Message tion is this: Any man without means who can pro (which we print in full in another column), con-

firming to a letter our conjectures as to the real me: ning of the Annual Message.

This Special Message begins with abusing Gov. Reeder for his delays in organizing the Territorial Government-as much as to say that had it been organized while there was nobody in the Territory except a few Government officers and a few emigrant Missourians, everything might have been arranged, as the authors of the Kansas-Nebraska bill intended it should be, without the least difficulty. From abusing Gov. Reeder the President proceeds in order to abuse the Emigrant Aid Societies and the Free-State immigrants as "an "unjustifiable interference of the inhabitants of some of the States, foreign by residence, inter-

"exts and rights to the Territory."

The President does feel himself obliged to say since even the most determined villainy must be closked over by some verbal homage to Justicethat the presumption of Free-State men in moving into the Territory with the design to make a Free State of it, provoking as it was, was yet far from justifying the illegal and reprehensible "counter-movements which ensued." Yet, after thus formally declaring them "illegal and reprehensible," the President proceeds to give them the sanction and support of his official approval by declaring that the Legislature. forced by this "illegal and reprehensible" "counter-movement" upon the people of Kansas is a legal Legislature, whose enactments he intends to support and enforce by the regular troops at his command, and if necessary the militia of the neighboring States. "Any irregularities which "may have occurred in the election," such as driving the real inhabitants from the polls, and the election by an invading Missouri mob of some of their own number as legislators for the Territory -he thinks it is too late now to inquire about. · For all present purposes the legislative body thus constituted and elected was the legitimate assembly of the Territory."

But though he thinks it too late and quite unimportant to discuss this little question of fact, with the instinct of a County Court pettifogger, he does bestow a vast deal of pains in discussing the legal question, whether the removal of the Legislature from Pawnee City to Shawnee Mission vitiated its legislative character. The President concludes that it did not, and with the best of reasons toomuch better than any reason that he gives-it had no legislative character to vitiate.

Having thus established, to his own satisfaction, the legal character of the Border Ruffian Legislature, the President next proceeds to the election of Reeder as Delegate, and the late Free-State Convention. This latter proceeding he denounces as insipient rebellion, and threatens, if the new State Government is organized, to put it down by force. As an offset to these threats, he subjoins a humble appeal to "the citizens of the States, "and especially of those contiguous to the Territory, neither by intervention of non-residents in elections, nor by unauthorized military force, to attempt to encroach upon or usurp the author-"ity of the inhabitants of the Territory." And considering that the President had just before promised to do for the Border Ruffians, by the force and at the expense of the United States, all that they had undertaken to do for and by themselves, it would be but reasonable for the Border Ruffians to listen to this pathetic appeal.

The President adds that the threatened disturbances announced by the Governor in December last "were speedily quieted without the effusion of 'blood, and in a satisfactory manner." The murder of two peaceable and quiet citizens, Dow and Barker, our military President seems to count for nothing, while the alarm raised in Lawrence, the interruption to its business, and the plunder and maltreatment of the neighboring inhabitants, including, we suppose, the robbery of our United States Arsenal to fit out the invaders, the burning down of the jail at Leavenworth, and the throwing a press into the river, he sets down as quite "satisfactory.'

The President next proposes that Congress should sanction a "Border Ruffian" Convention to frame State Constitution-for that is what, to judge from this Message, he must mean "by a Convenvention of delegates duly elected by the qualified roters." Finally, he winds up by calling for money to pay the expense of shooting down the Free-State men. We shall see how much he gets.

A GENERAL BANKRUPT LAW. The Boston Chamber of Commerce, as was stated in our Money article on Saturday, have resolved to petition Congress for a General Bankrupt Law. The movement is wise and timely, but we apprehend doomed to failure. It is-what is not -a sectional movement, or what comes to the same thing, will be so regarded. The movement is timely, because such a law, to subserve the purpose for which the exclusive power to enact it was given to Congress, to find any support in the popular sense of justice, should be prospective in its operation. The framers of the Constitution used the words "laws on the subject of bankruptey" in the sense which the practice of England had attached to them. They meant a system of compulsory measures by which the creditors of an insolvent could compel the application of all his property to the payment pro rata of his debts, and as an incident to which the honest debtor upon a full surrender of his effects could obtain a discharge from future liability. The object was to prevent the voluntary devotion of the assets of the debtor in failing circumstances to the payment of preferred creditors in exclusion of others; or, the wasting of assets, already insufficient, in the costs of making and resisting the struggles of the more suspicious and vigilant ereditors to obtain priority of payment by adverse legal proceedings. Twice in our history we have had a General Bankrupt Law in operation for a few months. In both instances the incident, the release of the debtor, was the leading motive. In both instances it served practically as a mere sponge to wipe out existing debts contracted without reference to such a measure. In both instances it was repealed the moment it began to act prospectively as a check upon baseless credits and a remedy for deluded creditors. In both instances the repeal was hurried and facilitated by the odium which attached to the laws as impairing the validity of contracts; so it will be again, if the cuaciment is postponed until after a period of ruinous speculation, commercial disaster and magnificent insolvency. The season of prosperity is the time to ask it as a measure, of repression and safety, not one merely of question-

We deem the movement wise, because it is the only means by which the system of voluntary as signments and the fictitious credit which they encourage can be effectually suppressed. The courts have warred with it in vain. The practical operacure a responsible friend to indorse for him, is

able relief.

enabled to borrow money and to buy goods with which he can traffic. He is enabled to secure such a friend, because, if unsuccessful, whether by misfortune or by crime, he is tolerated in appropriating the whole of the property, which he holds in trust for those who furnished it, to the exclusive benefit of the favored friend. The latter is thereforeable to aid the experiment, not at his own risk, but at the risk of third persons, who had no part in negotiating the arrangement. No words are necessary to show what a powerful stimulus to more trading is this facility of delusive credit. If the consequences were confined to the traders, we might not concern ourselves greatly. But the difficulty is, that the real producers must necessarily pay profits enhanced to a sufficient degree to support all the unsuccessful traders, and to remunerate the other traders for their losses under the operation of the system, and all the lawyers and sheriffs where services are necessary in the litigation it promotes. It is very creditable to the merchants of Boston to discern that it course to the benefit of the reckless and improvident in their own class, and that the permanent interest of the commercial class is one with that of the producers. It is as novel as it is creditable, for this vicious system has been maintained by merchants and bankers against the hostility of those who ultimately suffer by it.

Nevertheless the movement will fail until we have "conquered a peace" on the Slavery question, and acquired the power of self-government in the place of subjection to the interests and will of the Slaveceracy. The Slave States have their own way of providing, or rather of failing to provide, for the payment of debts. It is not without strenuous resistance that they will submit to have an effectual process supplied by Federal legislation. An aristocracy based upon the possession of lands and negroes cannot be maintained without guarding the land from summary sale on execution, or by an assignee in bankruptcy. They have a quirk, too, which forbids corporations created by State autherity from practical destruction-by being forced into liquidation under Federal law. Hence this movement in favor of a General Bankrupt Law is sectional, an assault upon the security of Southern institutions, and fraught with sad and awful danger to the perpetuity of this glorious Union Let the Boston merchants overhaul the Congressional debates for the arguments of Southern statesmen against the Bankrupt Law of 1841, and conquer their prejudices. While in Alabama and Georgia they are discussing the most stringent safeguards against the collection of debts due to men of Massachusetts, is it to be imagined that Yankee subtlety is to be permitted to evade them by the device of a Bankrupt law! We hope however, that the Bostonians may persevere in their effort to that these who imagine there is any useful measure depending upon Federal action in the way of which Slavery does not stand, may have one more proof of the truth.

A CONCESSION OUTRIGHT.

Mr. Cobden is the incarnation of British Free trade. High-seated on his Manchester throne, or diverging thence parliamentary or provincial-wise, he has one text-British manufactures for all the world. Whatever be the theme, somehow or other his spinning-jenny is tacked on to it. It is used to be said of Tom Moore's muse that let her flight begin where it might, she alighted in Ireland; so with Mr. Cobden-"in calm or storm, icing the pole, or in the torrid zone"-his Free trade is the solvent of all difficulties. That perfected, all the ports of the world patent to Manchester cottons and Birmingham wares, the toughest old social wrongs will disappear as incontinently as harlequin through

The only difficulty respecting Mr. Cobden is, that on the subject of Free trade, he does not give the facts. If he pretends to be a political economist he should at least be exact in figures, let his deductions be what they may. He may say that the British Free-trade tariff of 1846 in this country has destroyed the incipient manufactures of South Carolina, Georgia and Alabama, and that they eight to be destroyed, and we have not the slightest objection to it as a statement of his opin-Mr. Brougham stated in 1815 in Parliament that it was necessary for the manufacturers of Great Britain "to make a temporary sacrifice, glut the market of the United States, and thus ruin the American manufactures prematurely called into being by the war." We do not object to such doctrines by English manufacturers and statesmen, for the principle which has always guided England in her dealings with the rest of the world has been selfishness-selfishness, ingenious, elaborate, persistent-of the old classic Roman pattern. Delenda est Carthago: England must glut he markets of the world. But we demur simply to the welcome given to every Trojan horse which England may send across the sea. We do oppose a system which is injuring the prosperity of New-York, as a reference to immigrant and ship-building tables shows. We do object to a system which keeps the South poor, petulant, inflated and bullhended. We do object to the reduction which has taken place, first in our manufactures and next in our imports, for it is a fact which escapes the Chamber of Commerce, that the country which has the most flourishing mechanics and manufacturers, imports and exports the most and gives the merchant most to do, and that an agricultural country cannot sustain a large commerce.

We mention the name of Mr. Cobden because we had before us a pamphlet by him entitled, What next, and next? It is of course on the war; and of course it treats of British Free trade and Russian Protection, and of course it does not argue accurately on these matters, while it lets slip a remark which is all we have ever contended for on the question of Protection. Mr. Cobden, under that division of his subject entitled "Protectionist Polev of Russia," says:

For thirty years before the appearance of our hostile cruisers on her coast, Russin had been so indus-triously occupied in blockading her own ports by her prohibitive tariff as to have left less for her enemies to when, nearly half a century since, Napoleon attempted to force upon Alexander, at the point of the bayonet, his continental system, the trade of that Empire was comparatively free, and its people were dependent on fireign countries, and especially England, for almost every comparatively that the point of the Taylers. every comfort and laxury of civilized life. Travelers proceeded from this country to take orders for our manufacturers in Russia with almost as much facility as in Scotland or Ireland, and Englishmen open eitheir shops in Petersburg for the supply of all articles of dress and furniture on nearly as great a scale as in the streets of London. At that time to have cut of the Parisia France from all commerce with all foreign. the Russian Empire from all commerce with all foreign countries would have been to doom a part of its people to makedness. But upward of thirty years ago, seduced by the zample of England and other countries, it was resolved 'to protect native industry in all its branches.' A tariff was accordingly framed imposing secretaric drives on foreign manufacture." protective duties on foreign manufactures."

Of course Mr. Cobden having set out with a

declaration in effect that Russia is now, owing to her magnificent protective system, no longer beggarly, ignorant, stupid, and dependent of English manufacturers, but can carry on the war without assistance from the insular monopolist-of course after this exordium he rattles on with the usual British Free-trade glibness about the evil of so forcing Ressian industry and so forth. But what further evidence of his impudent fallacy, of his brutal selfistress, would we want than any condemnation of a system which has placed Russia among the independent industrial nations and enables her to cope single-handed with the Allies ! It is just such rubhish as this of Cobden's which has been addressed te the more stolid portion of the American people. and they swallow it. Russia knows better. There she stands. Even Cobden admits that she has made herself independent and powerful by Pro-

A letter from Kansas lately published in The N. Y. Times gives currency to certain false statements, which, as they appear to be copied and believed elsewhere, we deem it proper to contradict. The letter in question alleged that the Special Correspondent of THE TRIBUNE in Kansas had not only interfered in the local affairs of the Territory, and procured himself to be elected a Delegate to the recent Free-State Convention, but after taking his seat as such, left Topeka, the place where the Convention was held, the next day, thus abandoning a duty he had undertaken. What motive could prompt these falsehoods we do not know; for falsehoods they are, as our Special Correspondent is well known in Kansas, and everybody at the Convention is aware not only that he was present during all its sittings, but that he occupied a seat as a reporter, which he was invited to take by a public resolution of that body. As for interfering in the affairs of the Territory, the only fact we are aware of under that head is that he participated in the defense of Lawrence, where he acted as one of the aids of Gen. Robinson, and we doubt not rendered as valuable services in that capacity as he did with his graphic and indefatigable pen in our columns. We are confident also that if the Border Ruffians had dared to attack the place, he would have given a good account of himself with his Sharp's rifle or bowie-knife and revolver-and if such were not our opinion of him, he certainly would never have been in the service of THE TRIBUNE in that region. His duty there was not only to write well, but also on any such occasion as that, to fight well; and we are sure he is not the man to shrink from either branch of it.

The letter of Lord John Russell, lately called and laid before the Senate with such a flourish of trumpets, as a virtual relinquishment of the British Mosquito Protectorate, is nothing of the sort. The letter, which we print in another column, is nothing but a proposition to set up Greytown as a free port and independent republic, on the payment of an indemnity to the Mosquitos for the relinquishment of their claim to it.

FROM WASHINGTON.

THURSDAY IN THE HOUSE. Editor'al Currespondence of The N. Y. Tribune. WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 24, 1856.

The House was opened this morning with prayer for the first time this Session, under the resolve passed yesterday to lavite the Clergy of the City to pray in succession. The Rev. Mr. TEESDALE of the Bantist Church offered an excellent prayer, which, it is to be hoped, will exert a salutary effect on this chronically disorganized body.

The journal having been read, the Clerk announced the first business in order to be the consideration of Mr. Rust's resolve which went over vesterday-asking the three leading candidates for Speaker to decline. Mr. H. M. FULLER, by leave, spoke briefly,

reiterating his withdrawal from the contest, and trusting the House would soon organize.

A Member suggested, that since Messrs. Richardson and Fuller had declined, their names should be stricken out of the resolution, as Mr. Pennington's was vesterday-se as to leave the resolve in terms. as it is in reality, a simple request by the several kinds of his adversaries that Mr. Banks withdraw from the contest.

Mr. MORGAN of N. Y. moved that the resolve of Mr. Rust do lie on the table. Yeas and Nays ordered.

On the call of the Yeas and Navs, all the Banks men except Todd of Pa. voted to lay on the table, but Mr. Bishop of N. J. did not vote. Mr. Fuller of Pa. voted not to lay on the table. Mr. Richardson of Ill, voted the other way, with several other Democrats. Mr. McMULLEN of Va. did not vote. The list being called through, Mr. McMullen rose and wished to speak, but was silenced under the rule. After repeated efforts to speak, he desisted and voted Yea. The Clerk then declared the vote-Yeas, 100; Nays, 99. So the resolve was laid on the table by Mr. McMullen's vote. "Call the

The House proceeded to the 123d vote for Speaker: Banks 96; Orr 68; J. B. Ricaud of Md. 18: Fuller 12: Scattering 9. Banks lacked six of Mr. FAULKNER of Va. now offered a resolution

censuring Mr. Banks for his unreasonable pertinacity in continuing a candidate when the House didn't elect him.

This proved too rank even for the stomach of George Dunn, who asked the mover to withdraw it, and he did so.

"Call the roll !" The House proceeded to the 124th vote for Speaker: Banks 95; Orr 65; Ricaud 5: Fuller 25: L. D. Campbell 3: Pennington 1: Scattering 3. [Mr. Trafton of Mass. who, voted before, was absent on this vote-unwell. Mr. Banks needed six changes to elect him.]

Befere the vote was declared, the President's Secretary appeared at the door, and the Clerk was about to announce "A Message from the President," when Mr. LEWIS D. CAMPBELL of Ohio objected to any such announcement. A wild scene of tumult and disorder ensued. Two or three attempted to speak, and were drowned by fifty or a hundred crying "Order." Mr. CRAIGE of N. C. was finally understood to rise to a question of order. He insisted that the House was entitled to know who presented himself to the House, and on what errand.

Mr. L. D. CAMPBELL raised another point. He insisted that the House could do nothing, under the rule of Saturday, until it shall have chosen a Speaker.

Mr. STEPHENS of Ga. moved the reception of the Message, or whatever it was,

Mr. CAMPBELL, after some explanations, withdrew his point of order; whereupon Mr. CRAIGE withdrew his, so as to bring the House to a direct vote on Mr. Stephens's resolution. After a lot more of confused talk, the House

was brought to a vote on Mr. Stephens's proposition: Yeas, 117; Nays, 84. So the House voted to receive the Message. Mr. -- of Ky, moved that the Message be read.

Mr. WAKEMAN of New-York moved that this motion do lie on the table.

Mr. CADWALADER of Pa. rose to a point of or-

der. The President had a right by the Constitution to communicate with Congress .- [He was proceeding to argue the point, when a general cry of order" from the opposition arrested him.]

Vess and Navs ordered on Mr. Wakeman's motion to lay on the table: Yeas, 90; Nays, 108. So the House refused to lay the motion to read on the

The question recurring on the motion to read, the Yeas and Nays were ordered: Yeas, 108; Nays, So. So the House decided to read, and the Sub-Clerk proceeded (31 p. m.) to execute that order. SUBSTANCE OF THE MESSAGE.

About Kansas:

I. Eulogizes the Kansas-Nebraska law.

II. Assails Gov. Reeder as guilty of malconduct. III. Abuses the people of the Free States who favored Anti-Slavery emigration to Kansas. IV. Admits the "irregularities" committed by

the Border Ruffians in the elections of Kansas, but tries to cloak them by asserting that they were approved by Gov. Reeder. V. Insists that the transfer of the seat of govern-

ment by the Legislature in defiance of Governor Reeder's veto does not invalidate the acts of said Legislature.

VI. Recognizes the election of Whitfield as Delegate, and ignores that of Reeder.

VII. Denounces the Free-State movement in Kansas as rebellion, and goes in for dealing with the actors therein as traitors.

VIII. Promises to put down the Free-State organization by arms if necessary.

IX. Assails those who circulate through the States accounts of the Border-Ruffian cutrages in

X. Proposes an Act looking to an early organization of a State Government in Kansas.

The Message having been read-

Mr. L. D. CAMPBELL of Ohio wished to speak, but objection was made under the rule. He moved that the resolution be laid upon the table, and committed to the Clerk to be delivered by him to his successor. This was finally so modified as to be simply a motion to lie on the table, which prevailed.

An attempt was made to adjourn over to Monday. Defeated. Adj.

From Our Own Correspondent. WASHINGTON, Thursday, Jan. 24, 1856.

An attempt was made in the Senate this morning to get up the debate on the Central American question, but after several gentlemen had signified reasons for postponement, it was laid over till Monday next. Mr. Mason, Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, suggested this course, and the others coincided. Gen. Cass took occasion to repeat what has been more than once stated in this correspondence, and Gov. Seward also concurred in the same view, that the Executive had exhausted all the expedients of diplomacy, and the documents accompanying the Message developed the fact that the two Governments were separated by an irreconcilable difference of construction of the Treaty of 1850-in a word, that the final demand had been made, and the final refusal had been given. Gov. Seward thought it was very desirable that

the discussion should come up at once, in order that Great Britain might see there was a united opinion in this country, and a decided one in Congress upon this subject. This sort of declaration is all very well in its way, and may serve the particular purpose for which it was intended. But, to my mind, it falls far short of the practical solution which it is so important to obtain. United opinion about what? We agree that England had violated the Treaty, but no remedy is proposed and no measure of redress is suggested. Clayton, who made the convention with Sir Henry Bulwer, is now in the Senate. If he regards the outrage to our national honor so grave, and those who are acting with him consider that the United States should demand the literal execution of the Treaty, he and they ought to bring forward such a proposition as would compass the object. Words have been wasted for five years, and something more substantial would suit the public taste quite as well just now, if these "grave and reverend seignors" are in earnest. The Senate is not only a part of the war-making power, but it is also component part of the treaty-making power. It has the opportunity of reviewing and advising all diplomatic arrangements. The responsibility of a movement, therefore, belongs as much to the Senate in this particular question as it does to the Executive; and there is no sort of reason why Mr. Clayton, or those who think with him, should not bring forward a bill providing the necessary means for enabling the President to fulfill the means for enabling the Treaty according to their interpretation. A step like this would mean something, save a good many unnecessary words, and inspire a reasonable share of confidence in the demonstrations which are now much too common for either good taste or states-

The nomination of Mr. Orr has proved, as I supposed it would do, nothing but a change of names. The official report of the caucus discloses that he was chosen upon the same declaration of "principles" by which Mr. Richardson was first presented. Therefore, the proscription of the Southern Know-Nothings is just as emphatic and avowed in the present case as it was in the former one. They cannot accept this alternative without degradation-although that obstacle might be reproved if there were not others more insuperable and more immediately affecting personal consider-ations. Mr. Orr attracted no additional strength, and the withdrawal of Mr. Fuller only led to distribution of his limited strength among a multitude of aspirants for small favors. The differ ences of opinions as to policy which were ex-pressed in the Anti-Nebraska caucus last night did not in any way disturb the unanimity of action to-day, and Mr. Banks received a larger aggregate than he has commanded for nearly a fortnight The statement which was sent from here by

telegraph a few days ago, to the effect that Spain had entered into an alliance with France and Eugland, and was to supply a force of 20,000 men for the war, the consideration being the protection of her West India possessions by those two Powers, Leeds confirmation. At least the Spanish Minister is not informed of such a convention, and the Administration is equally ignorant of its existence. In the event of a general European war, Spain would almost necessarily be compelled to take part, and to raise an army for the Rhine. But her identification with either of the belligerents is a matter upon which a good deal of conjecture. may be expended, without much direct advantage at this time. Perhaps the "wish was father to the thought" on the part of those who exercised their inventive faculties in conceiving and propagating this rumor. Gen. Almonte, the Mexican Minister, is now

preparing fer his final departure, and will proba-bly relinquish the seals of office during the ensu-His successor, Mr. Robales, is daily ing week. expected at New-Orleans, and will present himself here without delay. Almonte will return to Mexico, finding it distracted by five parties, each struggling for ascendancy and each deprecating the possible success of its rivals as a most deplorable calamity. Among them is one in favor of a monarchy, to be established in the person of a son of Iturbide. A concentration of sentiment upon Almonte for the Presidency might save appearances, and perhaps preserve for a time the shadow of a national existence in that country, where revolution is an epidemic and stability in public affairs would be regarded as a reproach the proverbial recklessness of the people. Mexhas no redeeming element of character as a nation, and seems to be doomed to a decay as certain as it is hopeless. New blood can alone accomplish that destiny which Providence in its bounty has foreshadowed in the profuse gifts of climate, soil, mineral wealth, and almost all the constituents of prosperity and happiness. INDEX,

THE LATEST NEWS MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

THE SPEAKERSHIP. Editorial Corres

rrespondence of The N. Y. Tribune. WASHINGTON, Friday, Jan. 25, 1856. I think we should have had a plurality rule te-day and a Speaker, had our friends generally supported and carried the motion to rescind the prohibition of debate. Democrats said they would move and vote for it if the gag were taken off, so they could explain and justify their course. This was not fully understood or it would have prevailed. As it is, Banke lacked but four changes to elect him on the last ballot. Several Democrats say we shall have the plurality rule by Monday at furthest. Mr. Tyson's proposition to divide the Committees pro rata according to vote for Speaker, is not generally relished on our side.

SECOND DISPATCH. If we do not elect our candidate within three days it will be solely because men professedly for Banks go secretly to the Democrats and persuade them that our lines will be broken if they hold off the Plurality rule a little longer. Yet there will be a Speaker by Wednesday next. All manner of plotting and conniving to beat Banks is still actively in progress.

XXXIVTH CONGRESS. FIRST SESSION.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MASHINGTON, Friday, Jan. 25, 1856.

An ineffectual effort was made to repeal the resolution excluding all debate during the present week, or until the election of Speaker.

The House then proceeded to vote, and three ballots were taken, the last resulting as follows:

FROM WASHINGTON. WASHINGTON.
WASHINGTON, Friday, Jan. 25, 1856.
The Star of this evening says a dispatch from Jackson announces the election of the Hon. Jefferson Davis to the United States Senate by a majority of 58.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE

SENATE.....ALBANY, Jan. 25, 1856.

Mr. WADSWORTH presented a memorial from the City of Buffalo, asking for the extinction of the present Board of Commissioners of Emigration, and the appointment in their place of three salaried Commissioners. Referred to a Select Committee.

Mr. BROOKS presented a communication from the New-York Harbor Encroachment Committee in relation to expenses incurred by them, the total amount of which is \$14.518 34.

BILLS PASSED. For the relief of the Lumbermen's Bridge Com-

pany.

To amend the act incorporating the Pacific Mail Steamship Company.
Adjourned till Monday.

ASSEMBLY. The Senate bill to secure the faithful expenditure of charitable funds in the 1st Senate District was favor-

ably reported on.

The Annual Statements of the Superintendents of Banking and Public Instruction Departments were received. Mr. PRESCOTT gave notice of a bill to amend the

General Insurance law.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

To extend the Charter of the Mouroe County Insur-

nee Company.

By Mr. WILLIAMS—To incorporate the New-York
lome Missionary Society of the M. E. Church.

By Mr. GRAY—To facilitate the Assessment and ollection of Taxes, By Mr. DIXON-To legalize the acts of the New-

By Mr. DIAON—10 legalize the acts of the New-York Supervisors.

A debate was had on the Governor's Message.
Mr. DUGANNE called up his resolution appointing a Joint Committee to inquire into the affairs of Insur-ance Companies. Laid on the table.

Adjourned till Monday p. m.

TWO WEEKS LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, Jan. 25, 1856. The steamship Daniel Webster, from San Juan, Nic-

aragua, on the 19th inst., has arrived at this port. She brings news from San Francisco to the 5th just. The steamship Star of the West had sailed from San Juan for New-York, with 350 passengers and \$600,000

in treasure. The California news is generally unimportant.

A severe shock of earthquake was experienced at San Francisco on the 2d inst.

The trial of Cora for the murder of Gen. Richardson was in progress. Attachments had been issued against Lucien Her-

mann, an extensive money agent at San Francisco for nearly \$150,000. Josh. Silsbee, the Yankee comedian, died at San

Francisco on the 22d Dec. The Secramento Valley Railroad had been opened a distance of 22 miles.

The news from the mines is of an encouraging nature, and new, rich diggings have been discovered on the American River. The San Francisco markets are dull-the demand

from the interior being light. In Flour and Grain the transactions were to a limited extent. The arrivals at San Francisco from Atlantic ports comprised the ships Matchless, Wild Rover, Winged

Arrow and Flying Fish from Boston; the Golden West, Midnight and Morning Star from New-York; and the William Sturges from Philadelphia. Oregon dates are to the 20th of December. Noth-

ing had been heard from Col. Kinney's party which had left to attack Fort Walla Walla, which was in the possession of the Indians. In Northern California Indian depredations still

George M. Chase, United States Consul at La Hains,

e dead. From Nicaragua we learn that Col. Walker was receiving accessions by every steamer, and his effective force of Americans was about 850 men.

LATER FROM NEW-MEXICO.

St. Louis, Friday, Jan. 25, 1856.
The Santa Fé mail arrived at Independence yesterday. The news from the Territory is uninteresting.
Business prospects were dull. day. The news from the Territory is uninteresting.

Basiness prospects were dull.

A fight had occurred between some Capote Indians and Mormons, in which several of the latter were killed, and much of their property taken. The difficulty arose from the Mormons attempting to drive the Indians off their own land.

The New-Mexico Legislature had been in session there weeks, but their proceedings were wholly un-

three weeks, but their proceedings were wholly us

important.
There was much snow on the mountains, and the weather was intensely cold.

MASSACHUSETTS LEGISLATURE.

Bosros, Friday, Jan. 25, 1856.

In the Senate to-day an admendment providing for the repeal of so much of the Act of 1855 as confers on Jurous any right of judging or deciding the constitutionality of any law was adopted, and in this form the bill passed the Senature.

bill passed the Senate.

The trial of Coburn and Dalton for manslaughte was continued to-day in the Municipal Court, and will probably occupy several days. No new facts have thus far been elicited.

All the steamboat trains from New-York arrived be between ? and 8 o'clock this morning. To-day is of the coldest of the season. At 1 p. m., the thermometer indicates only 8° above zero.

THE OHIO AND PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD. PITTSBURGH, Friday, Jan. 25, 18%. George W. Cass was elected to-day by the stab-holders President of the Ohio and Pennsylvania road. A resolution was passed yesterday favorable the immediate completion of the bridge over the leghany River, to make the connection with the Persylvania Central Railroad.

THE NAVAL COURT-MARTIAL—TEIAL OF COMMANDER RITCHIE.
PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Jan. 25, 1874.

The Court convened this morning, and, on motion defense, the letter of Commander Ritchie to the partment, in reply to that of Capt. Dupoet, was corded as evidence. The argument of the case is commence on Tuesday morning. Meanwhile it. Court meets daily.—Adjourned.